MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1775.

LONDON, *November* 1.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, dated October 21.

"THE treaty of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte (however ſecret the moſt eſſential parts thereof are kept) ſeems to have altered the whole ſyſtem of politics in the north of Europe. It is ſuſpected that Ruſſia joined her intereſt with and Auſtria, both of whom aſſiſted her in ſuſtrious a peace; but what theſe three very courts are going to undertake on the continent yet certain, but moſt probably they will act ce more to reduce the power and glory of the Pruſſia. It is certain that the Auſtrian troops ing the Ruſſian grand army, a circumſtance very ſuſpicious, and which cannot poſſibly eſnotice of the valiant Frederic, whoſe miniſter w took an opportunity to aſk the Auſtrian the reaſon of that junction, and of marching bers of Auſtrian troops into the provinces of a and Wallachia, being the dominions of the Porte; when the latter gave him an anſwer, auſe the Ruſſian troops were ſo prodigiouſly faby the late different engagements with the Turks, ſtrian troops joined them in order to afford l manner of aſſiſtance upon the march. This as we are informed, has cauſed a great motion the Pruſſian troops; and the garriſons and army ; and the new acquiſitions in Poland, have eatly augmented ſince; and general Repnin is ave received orders to march inſtantly into Po the head of thirty thouſand men."

Political affairs in the north of Europe are beore and more ſuſpicious; and it is a fact that ty ſhips of war are now building in Sweden on of the French court, who no doubt have their the different manœuvres of the court of Great and North-America.

Accounts from Portugal it appears as if they were g for war; by recent advices it is certain they iſed 10,000 men; that a general muſter has ade of all their forces, conſiſting of more than men; and Spain has very lately fitted out a ſet for America with land forces on board.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Oct. 10.

"It not without the greateſt ſorrow and affliction have learned the unhappy end of ſeveral of our, who were the chiefs of the confederates. The t Conſtantinople, joined by the Janiſſaries, and y ſupported by ſeveral members of the divan, ſo riotous about the ſhameful peace concluded ace glorious Porte, that a general rebellion was and in order to appeaſe the enraged multitude, ſequence was, that all the Poliſh confederates re at Conſtantinople fell a victim, were delivered people, and their heads ſtruck off publicly, as ere conſidered as the only cauſe of the late unar. Two or three were ſaved through the proof the Ruſſian miniſter, who behaved in a very manner, and went into the midſt of the mob to members of the divan, declaring, that if they ed to deliver up thoſe unhappy Poles who had helter in his hotel, he would immediately declare ainſt the Ottoman empire. This declaration put ple into a fright, and the inhuman carnage ceaſed. orious for a Duke of Brandenburgh to preſcribe o ſo remote and powerful an empire!

"Prince Repnin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador to the Otto Porte, is already arrived at Focxany, where the ſh ambaſſador is likewiſe arrived: and the Ruſſian n conſequence, have entirely quitted the Turkiſh ions, and magazines are filling up in the different s of this country for 80,000 Ruſſians, who are to re during the winter.

"The King of Pruſſia, though to outward appearance feſt friendſhip with Ruſſia, ſeems not to put great ence in the faith of treaties, but as becomes a t warrior, is putting his dominions in the moſt table ſituation. His troops are uncommonly aſſito fortify ſeveral places, and his garriſons every are conſiderably augmented. Nothing is more change (ſaid that facetious prince on the occaſion) he private cabinet-council of a woman.

"The commiſſioners that are to divide the Poliſh territ from thoſe of the three united powers have albegun their buſineſs; but Mr. Benoit the Pruſſian er here, has declared, that his maſter will not give diſtricts of great Poland, which his troops have y taken poſſeſſion of, alledging that theſe diſtricts have been more particularly mentioned in the of Peterſburgh, in caſe they were not intended to property of his Pruſſian Majeſty."

BRISTOL, *November* 3.

BURKE's ADDRESS *to the gentlemen, clergy, freeholders, and freemen of the city of Briſtol.*

NTLEMEN,

umbly requeſt your acceptance of my moſt hearty anks, for the high honour I have this day received, in being elected one of your repreſentatives in parliament.

Whatever advantage my public character may derive from the weight of ſo reſpectable a repreſentation, you may be aſſured, ſhall be employed in promoting, to the beſt of my judgment, the true intereſts of thoſe from whom it is derived. I hope that, by your frequent advice, and ſeaſonable aſſiſtance, I may be enabled to execute the great truſt you have repoſed in me, in a manner, in ſome degree equal to its importance and your wiſhes.

To my particular friends I owe the ſincereſt affection; to this city the moſt inviolable duty; to the ſheriffs who preſided, my full teſtimony, that they have conducted themſelves, through the whole of this long election, with the moſt liberal impartiality; with all the dignity of magiſtrates; with all the politeneſs of gentlemen.

It is natural, that an object, ſo important as the honour of repreſenting this great city, ſhould not be abandoned without reluctance. The gentleman who has been unſucceſsful in his purſuit, threatens a petition. I ſubmit, with great chearfulneſs, my pretenſions, and, what are more important, your rights, to the committee of election; the cleareſt cauſe to the juſteſt tribunal. That tribunal, I am confident, will never authoriſe an attempt to render, contrary to the clear and expreſs law of the land, the original, inherent, corporate rights of thoſe intitled to freedom in this great city, dependant for their valid exerciſe on the occaſional pleaſure of a miniſter, by ſtating their effect from the iſſuing of the writ. The time for iſſuing the writ is entirely in the power of the miniſter; and he may communicate his intention to thoſe and thoſe only, whom he inclined to favour; and upon this new doctrine enable them, and diſable all others from taking advantage of the right of freedom.

No care of mine ſhall be wanting to ſupport the rights, even of thoſe freemen, whom the gentleman who threatens a petition, was the firſt to produce and encourage, and when they can no longer ſerve his purpoſe, now endeavours to diſfranchiſe by a retroſpect.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt veneration, eſteem and, gratitude, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and

Ever obliged humble ſervant,

EDMUND BURKE.

BOSTON, *December* 19.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1774.

AS the happineſs of particular families ariſes, in a great degree, from their being more or leſs dependent upon others; and as the leſs occaſion they have for any article belonging to others, the more independent; and conſequently the happier they are: ſo the happineſs of every political body of men upon earth is to be eſtimated, in a great meaſure, upon their greater or leſs dependence upon any other political bodies; and from hence ariſes a forcible argument, why every ſtate ought to regulate their internal policy in ſuch a manner as to furniſh themſelves, within their own body, with every neceſſary article for ſubſiſtence and defence: Otherwiſe their political exiſtence will depend upon others, who may take advantage of ſuch weakneſs and reduce them to the loweſt ſtate of vaſſalage and ſlavery. For preventing ſo great an evil, more to be dreaded than death itſelf, it muſt be the wiſdom of this colony at all times, more eſpecially at this time, when the hand of power is laſhing us with the ſcorpions of deſpotiſm, to encourage agriculture, manufactures and œconomy, ſo as to render this ſtate as independent of every other ſtate as the nature of our country will admit: From the conſideration thereof, and truſting that that the virtue of the people of this colony is ſuch, that the following reſolutions of this congreſs, which muſt be productive of the greateſt good, will by them be effectually carried into execution. And it is therefore *Reſolved*,

1ſt. That we do recommend to the people the improvement of their breed of ſheep, and the greateſt poſſible increaſe of the ſame; and alſo the preferable uſe of our own woollen manufactures; and to the manufacturers, that they aſk only reaſonable prices for their goods; and eſpecially a very careful ſorting of the wool, ſo that it may be manufactured to the greateſt advantage, and as much as may be into the beſt goods.

2d. We do alſo recommend to the people the raiſing of hemp and flax; and as large quantities of flax-ſeed, more than may be wanted for ſowing, may be produced, we would alſo farther recommend the manufacturing the ſame into oil.

3d. We do likewiſe recommend the making of nails; which we do apprehend muſt meet with the ſtrongeſt encouragement from the public, and be of laſting benefit both to the manufacturer and the public.

4th. The making of ſteel, and the preferable uſe of the ſame, we do alſo recommend to the inhabitants of this colony.

5th. We do in like manner recommend the making tin-plates as an article well worth the attention of this people.

6th. As fire-arms have been manufactured in ſeveral parts of this colony, we do recommend the uſe of ſuch, in preference to any imported. And we do recommend the making of gun-locks, and furniture and other locks, with other articles in the iron way.

7th. We do alſo earneſtly recommend the making of ſalt-petre, as an article of vaſt importance to be encouraged, as may be directed hereafter.

8th. That gunpowder is alſo an article of ſuch importance, that every man amongſt us who loves his country, muſt with the eſtabliſhment of manufactures for that purpoſe, and, as there are the ruins of ſeveral powder mills, and ſundry perſons among us who are acquainted with that buſineſs, we do heartily recommend its encouragement, by repairing one or more of ſaid mills, or erecting others, and renewing ſaid buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible.

9th. That as ſeveral paper mills are now uſefully employed, we do likewiſe recommend a preferable uſe of our own manufactures in this way; and a careful ſaving and collecting rags, &c. and alſo that the manufacturers give a generous price for ſuch rags, &c.

10th. That it will be the intereſt, as well as the duty of this body, or of ſuch as may ſucceed us, to make ſuch effectual proviſion for the farther manufacturing of the ſeveral ſorts of glaſs, as that the ſame may be carried on to the mutual benefit of the undertaker and the public, and firmly eſtabliſhed in this colony.

11th. That whereas buttons of excellent qualities and of various ſorts are manufactured among us, we do earneſtly recommend the general uſe of the ſame; ſo that the manufactories may be extended to the advantage of the people and manufacturers.

12th. That whereas ſalt is an article of vaſt conſumption within this colony, and in its fiſheries, we do heartily recommend the making the ſame, in the ſeveral ways wherein it is made in the ſeveral parts of Europe; eſpecially in the method uſed in that part of France where they make *bay ſalts*.

13th. We do likewiſe recommend an encouragement of horn-ſmiths in all their various branches, as what will be of public utility.

14th. We do likewiſe recommend the eſtabliſhment of one or more manufactories for making wool combers combs, as an article neceſſary in our woollen manufactures.

15th. We do in like manner heartily recommend the preferable uſe of the ſtocking and other hoſiery wove among ourſelves, ſo as to enlarge the manufactories thereof, in ſuch a manner as to encourage the manufacturers and ſerve the country.

16th. As madder is an article of great importance in the dyer's buſineſs, and which may be eaſily raiſed and cured among ourſelves, we do therefore earneſtly recommend the raiſing and curing the ſame.

17th. In order the more effectually to carry theſe reſolutions into effect, we do earneſtly recommend, That a ſociety or ſocieties be eſtabliſhed for the purpoſes of introducing and eſtabliſhing ſuch arts and manufactures as may be uſeful to this people, and are not yet introduced, and the more effectually eſtabliſhing ſuch as we have already among us.

18th. We do recommend to the inhabitants of this province to make uſe of our manufactures, and thoſe of our ſiſter colonies, in preference to all other manufactures.

Signed by order of the provincial congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, dated Dec. 16.

"We have been in confuſion here for two days, on account of an expreſs from Boſton, informing that two regiments were coming to take poſſeſſion of our fort;—by beat of drum 180 men immediately aſſembled and went to the caſtle in two gundalows, who on their way were joined by 150 more, and demanded the ſurrender of the fort, which Capt. Cochran refuſed; and fired three guns, but no lives were loſt; upon which they immediately ſcaled the walls, diſarmed the captain and his men, took poſſeſſion of 97 barrels of powder,—put it on board the gundalows, brought it up to town, and went off with it to ſome diſtance in the country. Yeſterday the town was full of men, from the country, who marched in form, choſe a committee to wait on the governor, who aſſured them he knew of no ſuch deſign as ſending troops, ſhips, &c. This morning I hear there is a thouſand or fifteen hundred on their march to town. The governor and council ſat yeſterday on the affair, and are now meeting again.—The men who came down are thoſe of the beſt property and note in the province."

Yeſterday arrived here his majeſty's ſhip Somerſet, of 64 guns, capt. Le Cras, commander, from England.

In provincial congreſs, Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the clear opinion of this congreſs, that the firſt article in the aſſociation of the continental

consist, regards to all goods, wares, and merchandizes, of the growth, production, or manufacture of any part of Europe, or any other part of the world, imported from Great-Britain or Ireland, in case they have been entered and cleared in any port of either of those kingdoms, as fully as the goods, wares, and merchandizes of the growth, production, and manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, and that the said first article ought to be so construed by all concerned, and in that universal sense carried strictly into execution.

Signed by order of the provincial congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In provincial congress, Cambridge Dec. 9. 1774.

WHEREAS this congress, at their sessions in October last, taking into consideration the alarming state of this colony, were, upon the most mature deliberation, fully convinced, that to provide against the danger to which it was then exposed, by a standing army illegally posted in Boston, and from time to time reinforced, for the purpose of subverting our ancient constitution, and the liberties of all North-America, was indispensably necessary that a considerable sum of money should be immediately raised for the use and defence of this people; and whereas by a resolve of the congress, bearing date the 18th of October last, published in the news-papers, it was among other things earnestly recommended to the several towns and districts, that they would cause to be paid into the hands of Henry Gardner, esq. all the province monies due from their respective towns, to supply the said pressing exigencies of the colony; and whereas the danger which then threatened the province is happily continued, and daily encreasing;

Resolved, and hereby most earnestly recommended to all the inhabitants of the towns and districts aforesaid, as they regard their own safety, and the preservation of their inestimable rights and liberties, that they cause the monies aforesaid to be paid forthwith into the hands of Henry Gardner, esq. who has given bonds, with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of this congress, and that they consult their respective proportions of the tax granted by the general court to raise 15,000 l. and all other the province monies due from their respective towns, to be supplied in some way that shall be more expeditious than the usual mode of collecting the taxes, in order to prevent any delay in providing against the imminent danger above mentioned. And the members of the congress are hereby desired to use their utmost industry for having this resolve speedily and punctually complied with; and the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, of the several counties to pay the province monies in their respective hands, as has been already recommended.

By order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 2.

Committee-chamber, December 22, 1774.

RESOLVED, That the committee of correspondence do transmit to the committees of the several counties in this province, a copy of the RESOLVES passed this evening, with a letter. And the letter being prepared and read, was approved, and is as follows, viz.

Philadelphia, December 22, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

BY order of the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, we have the pleasure to transmit you the following resolves, passed this day with great unanimity, viz.

"*Resolved*, That this committee think it absolutely necessary that the committees of the counties of this province, or such deputies as they may appoint for this purpose, be requested to meet together in provincial convention, as soon as convenient."

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the county committees, to meet in said convention, on Monday, the 23d day of January next, in the city of Philadelphia."

From a view of the present situation of public affairs, the committee have been induced to propose this convention, that the sense of the province might be obtained, and that the measures to be taken thereupon may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony.

The obvious necessity of giving an immediate consideration to many matters of the greatest importance to the general welfare will, we hope, sufficiently apologize to you, for naming so early a day as the 23d of January.

We are, Gentlemen, respectfully,

Your very humble servants,

The committee of correspondence.

To the committee of inspection for the county of ——

From the minutes of the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, *secretary.*

Newcastle, December 5, 1774.

THE committees chosen in the several hundreds of this county on the 28th of last month, in pursuance of notice for that purpose given, this day assembled at the court-house, in the town of Newcastle, and unanimously chose

JOHN M'KINLEY, Esq. chairman, and

DAVID THOMPSON, Clerk.

On motion, by order,

The association entered into by the continental congress, at the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September last, was read; and the committee taking the same into consideration,

Resolved, that this committee highly approve the said association, and earnestly recommend to their constituents a strict and due observance thereof.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this committee be given to the gentlemen who represented this government as deputies in the said continental congress, for their faithful discharge of that important trust.

Resolved unanimously, That to increase the number of sheep, this committee will use their utmost endeavours to prevent the killing of any ewe mutton or lamb from this day until the first day May next, and any ewe lamb from the first day of May next till the first day of October next; and this committee do particularly recommend to their constituents a full and faithful compliance with the 8th, 9th, and 13th articles of the said association.

Then the committee adjourned till Wednesday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday December 21, A. M.

The committee met according to adjournment.

Resolved unanimously, that pursuant to an intimation given by the said continental congress, as well as from a full perfuasion that a well-regulated militia, composed of the gentlemen, free-holders, and other free men is the natural strength and stable security of a free government; therefore it is recommended by this committee to such of the inhabitants of this county, as are from 16 to 40 years of age, that they assemble themselves on the first or second Tuesday in January next, at such places as shall be appointed by the committees of their respective hundreds, and then and there associate and enrol themselves into companies of not less than 50, nor more than 76 men, according as the several districts will admit, and choose a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, four serjeants, two corporals and one drummer for each company; and do their utmost endeavours to make themselves masters of the military exercise; that each man be provided with a well fixed firelock and bayonet, half a pound of powder, two pounds of lead, and a cartouch box or powder horn, and bag for ball, and be in readiness to act on any emergency.

Resolved unanimously, That the committees of the respective hundreds do divide the same into suitable districts, as they severally will admit thereof.

Resolved unanimously, That contributions from this county, for supplying the necessities and alleviating the distresses of our brethren in Boston, ought to be continued, in such manner and so long as their occasions may require; and that it is the duty of the committee of correspondence of the said county to collect and transmit the same as soon as possible.

Extract from the minutes of the committee,

DAVID THOMPSON, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for the county of Gloucester, on the 13th day of December, 1774.—Samuel Harrison, Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Cooper, Joseph Ellis, Isaac Mickle, John Sparks, Jos. Cooper, Joseph Low, Peter Cheesman, Doctor Benjamin Vanleer, Joseph Hugg, and Marmaduke Cooper, were unanimously chosen as a committee of correspondence for said county, who have appointed Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Cooper, John Sparks, Joseph Ellis and Joseph Hugg, as a committee to meet the committees of the other counties, at such time and place as shall be hereafter agreed on; and that three or more of said committee shall attend for choosing delegates to serve in the continental congress at Philadelphia on the 10th day of May next.

By order of the committee,

JOSEPH HUGG, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 12.

In consequence of the recommendation from the provincial convention for the respective hundreds in Anne-Arundel county meeting and forming themselves into companies, the inhabitants of Elk-Ridge hundred met on the 31st ult. and chose their proper officers, being of opinion that a well regulated militia will contribute to the preservation of American liberty.

By the committee for Anne-Arundel county, and city of Annapolis, December 14, 1774.

A LETTER from the committee of Philadelphia, with one from Thomas Charles Williams to that, and another to this committee, were read and considered, and thereupon it is resolved, that the concessions of the said Thomas Charles Williams contained in his said letters, are not precise or full, and therefore not satisfactory.

RESOLVED, that upon an acknowledgment being made in writing by the said Thomas Charles Williams, and inserted in the Maryland gazette, that after he had knowledge of the resolutions of this county and city, and after the merchants of this province had declined to import tea, he with design to avail himself of an advantage from an expected scarcity of that article, imported tea into this province, and that he thereby as far as such example would influence, supported the assumed power of parliament to tax America, and endangered the rights and liberties of America:—that he is sincerely sorry for his offence, that he will not commit the least infringement of the continental association, or any resolution of this province, but will contribute his assistance to the support of the American opposition: it is the opinion of this committee, that no further proceedings ought to be had against him.

Test. true copy. JOHN DUCKETT, cl. com.

THOMAS FRENCH, jun.

JOHN PURVIANCE.

I the above named Thomas C. Williams, do hereby certify, that the above resolve is published at my desire, and as a proof of my acquiescence therein, I do hereby give my assent to the several engagements therein required of me; witness my hand, this second day of January, 1775.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS.

The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS to the KING's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed by ourselves and the inhabitants of those colonies who have deputed us to represent them in general congress, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these colonies [illegible] since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief, and under him, of the brigadiers general, has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The commander in chief of all your majesty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed governor of a colony.

The charges of useful offices have been greatly increased, and new, expensive, and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty are impowered to receive their salaries and fees out of the effects condemned by themselves.

The officers of the customs are impowered to break open and enter houses, without the authority of any civil magistrate founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the representatives of the people have been frustrated or neglected.

The agents of the people have been discountenanced, and governors have been instructed to delay the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been frequently and unnecessarily dissolved, and commerce burthened with many new and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years of your majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent; the trial by jury, in many cases, is abolished; enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both houses of parliament have resolved, that colonists may be tried in England for offences alleged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth, and in consequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that statute.

A statute was passed in the twelfth year of your majesty's reign, directing that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of these colonies may, in sundry cases by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last session of parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston, another impowering the governor of the Massachusetts-Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province, to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial; where such offenders may escape legal punishment; and for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English, and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British freemen are subject to the latter, and establishing an absolute government and the roman catholic religion throughout those vast regions that border on the western and northerly boundaries of the free protestant English settlements; and a fifth for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in North-America.

To a sovereign, who "*glories in the name of Briton*," the bare recital of these acts must, we presume, be sufficient. The loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne and implore his clemency for protection against them

From this destructive system of colony administration adopted since the conclusion of the late war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies that overwhelm your majesty's dutiful colonists with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies, from an earlier period or from other causes than we have assigned; had the colonies ceeded on our part from a restless levity of temper, from just impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of factious persons, we should merit the opprobrious epithets frequently bestowed on us by those we revere. But far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them, and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one to receive injuries and be sensible of them.

Had our creator been pleased to give us existence a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the British throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your majesty's are confident, justly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your wisdom must approve the sensibility that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessing they received from divine providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact which elevated the illustrious house of Brunswick to the imperial dignity it now [illegible]

apprehension of being degraded into a state of
from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen,
minds retain the strongest love of liberty,
force the miseries preparing for us and
excites emotions in our hearts which,
cannot describe, we would not wish to con-
ceiling as men, and thinking as subjects in the
silence would be disloyalty. By giving
ful information we do all in our power to pro-
great objects of your royal cares the tran-
your government, and the welfare of your

to your throne, and relief for the preserva-
your majesty, and the primary obliga-
ject and our posterity, the primary obliga-
nature and of society, commands us to entreat
attention, and as your majesty enjoys the
stinction of reigning over freemen, we appeal
language of freemen cannot be displeasing
al indignation. We hope our father will on
ging and dangerous men, who, daringly en-
themselves between your royal person and
subjects, and for several years past incen-
employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by
your majesty's authority, and seducing you
n subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate
ing words of oppression, have at length
ed us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too
e any longer tolerable, to disturb your ma-
ose by our complaints.

sentiments are extorted from hearts that much
illingly would bleed in your majesty's service.
eadily have we been misrepresented, that a dis-
en been alleged of taking our property from
out our consent, to defray the charge of the
ration of justice, the support of civil govern-
and the defence, protection, and security of the
But we beg leave to assure your majesty,
provision has been, and will be made for
the two first articles, as has been, and shall be
by the legislatures of the several colonies, just
ble to their respective circumstances, and for
ace, protection, and security of the colonies,
ilitia, if properly regulated, as they earnestly
may immediately be done, would be fully suffi-
e, even in time of peace, and in case of war,
ithful colonists will be ready and willing, as
ey have been when constitutionally required, to
rate their loyalty to your majesty, by exerting
r strenuous efforts in granting supplies, and
rerfluous efforts in granting supplies, and
Yielding to no British subjects in affec-
attachment to your majesty's person, family
vernment, we too dearly prize that privilege of
ing that attachment by those proofs which are
nable to the principles receives them, and to
ple who give them, ever to resign it to any
men upon earth.

we been permitted to enjoy in quiet, the fruits
ich as by our forefathers, we should at this time
ea peaceably, cheerfully, and usefully employed
mmending ourselves by every testimony of devo-
your Majesty, and of veneration to the state from
we derive our origin. But tho' now exposed to
ked and unnatural scenes of distress by a con-
with that nation, on whose parental guidance
important affairs, we have hitherto with filial re-
e constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no
ion in our present unhappy and perplexing dif-
ces from any former experience; yet we doubt
purity of our intention and the integrity of our
will justify us at that grand tribunal before
ankind must submit to judgment.

ar pur for peace liberty, and safety. We wish
diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit
nt of any new rights in our favour. Your royal
ity over us, and our connection with Great Brit-
we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour
pport and maintain.

led with sentiments of duty to your Majesty, and
ection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our
tion, and strongly confirmed by our reason; and
ut to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we pre-
his petition only to obtain redress of grievances, and
from fears and jealousies occasioned by the system
utes and regulations adopted since the close of the
ar, for raising a revenue in America, extending
owers of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty,
persons in Great Britain for offences alleged to
mmitted in America, affecting the province of
achusett's Bay, and altering the government, and
ding the limits of Quebec, by the abolition of which
n, the harmony between Great Britain and these
ies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so
rly desired by the latter, and usual intercourse will
mediately restored.

the magnanimity and justice of your Majesty and
rliament, we confide for a redress of our other griev-
s, trusting, that when the causes of our apprehensi-
re removed, our future conduct will prove us not
rthy of the regard we have been accustomed in our
er days to enjoy. For appealing to that being who
oughly searches the hearts of his creatures, we so-
ly protest, that our councils have been influenced
o other motive than a dread of impending destruc-

rmit us then, most gracious sovereign, in the name
your faithful people in America, with the utmost
lity to implore you, for the honour of Almighty
whose pure religion our enemies are undermining,
our glory, which can be advanced only by render-
your subjects happy, and keeping them united, for
interest of your family depending on an adherence
e principles that enthroned it, for the safety and
ce of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with
t unavoidable dangers and distresses: That your
esty, as the loving father of your whole people, con-
d by the same bands of law, loyalty, faith and
, tho' dwelling in various countries, will not suf-
he transcendent relation formed by these ties, to be
er violated, nor certain expectation of effects, that
if attained, never can compensate for the calamities thro
which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty,
that your royal authority and interposition may be used
for our relief, and that a gracious answer may be given
to this petition.

That your Majesty may enjoy every felicity, through
a long and glorious reign, over loyal and happy subjects,
and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity
and dominions, till time shall be no more, is, and ever
ways will be, our sincere and fervent prayer.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

ENTERED

Ship Nancy, James Burrow, Bristol.
Ship Hibernia, Thomas Morrison, Cork.
Ship Star and Garter, Thomas Hemson, Exeter.
Snow Baltimore, Edward Veazy, Antigua.
Schooner Sally, Peter Faneuil Jones, Salem.
Ship Prosper, James Baxter, Bristol.
Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, Virginia.

CLEARED

Ship Rebecca, Alexander Strachan, Virginia.
Schooner Sally and Polly, Nathaniel Freeman, Antigua.
Schooner Industry, John Blakeney.

Annapolis, July [illegible], 1774.

WHEREAS the subscribers, inhabitants of [illegible] Anne-Arundel county, [illegible] have done every thing in their power to satisfy the demands against us; this is therefore to give public notice, that we intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief.

STOCKETT WILLIAMS.
JOHN LAWTON.

Annapolis, January 10, 1775.

Just arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Capt. Hemsop, from Exeter,

A FEW healthy able servant men, whose times are to be disposed of on board said ship, now lying in the dock. Likewise for sale, a young healthy negro man, and a negro woman, who has been used to do all kinds of house work—also a negro girl about six years of age. The said servants and negroes will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, who will give cash for any quantity of good clean wheat, at market price, delivered here or at Baltimore. 3 w

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and CO.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. fine go and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Burch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

Upper Marlborough, January 12, 1775

WHEREAS Capt. Alexander Cumming obtained of Mr. Nich. Greenberry Ridgely, two bonds, each for £308 currency, bearing date the 16th of March, 1770; since which both parties are deceased, and these bonds with several other papers cannot be found, I do imagine that Capt. Cumming gave them into the care of some of his friends; if so, the subscriber his administrator living in this place, will be much obliged to any person that will give him information concerning them. All persons having claims against said Cumming, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, to their humble servant, w 3 DAVID CUMMING.

Falls of Potowmack, December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Potowmack, held at George-town the first day of December, 1774; present, Thomas Johnson, jun. attorney at law, William Deakins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Johns, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Elzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risque of the above named trustees, hire 50 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustees for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carlile, J. Dalton, and W. Ramsay, gentleman, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring 50 slaves, and agreed to become equally liable; in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned; any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody. 4 w

JOHN BALLENDINE.

December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting at Alexandria on the 19th instant, of several of the trustees, named in Mr. John Ballendines plan and proposals, for extending the navigation on of Potowmack river, it was recommended that another meeting should shortly be held in order to form and digest proper plans to be laid before the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, respecting the said navigation.

Notice is therefore given, that the said meeting will be at Alexandria on the last Thursday in January next, if fair, if not the next fair day; when and where it is expected that as large a number of the trustees as can make it convenient, will give their attendance.

RICHARD THOMPSON, clerk.

WHEREAS the subscribers on the 29th day of June last, did deliver into the hands of Thomas Smallwood, jun. for collection, [illegible] to the partnership of Bass and Marsall, [illegible] said Smallwood having given bond and security for his [illegible] agreement, [illegible] to the said Smallwood [illegible] indebted to the said partnership, not to pay the [illegible] Smallwood [illegible] from the date hereof, not allow any [illegible] him for money [illegible] that account.

JAMES BASE.
GERARD BOND.

And all persons of whom the said [illegible] make demands of debts due to [illegible] the subscribers are desired to observe the [illegible] he having obtained from him a [illegible] same terms, which [illegible] neglected to comply.

JAMES BASE.

TO BE RENTED,

THE house where Mrs. Olivant lately lived, adjoining to [illegible] Joshua Frazier, Esquire of

JACQUES.

Annapolis, January 2, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 25th day of this instant January, at the tavern kept by Mr. John Ball, in the city of Annapolis, between 12 and one of the clock, if fair, if not the next fair day,

SUNDRY valuable negro slaves, late the property of Thomas Rutland, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the sale is made in pursuance of the will of the deceased, and time of payment will be given, on bond with security if required. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, by note of hand or open account, are desired to make speedy payment, or they will be sued without respect of persons.

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

To be sold at public sale, for ready cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber on Bladensburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775,

TWO LOTS of [illegible] numbered 35 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 46 feet long and 22 feet wide, three rooms, and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat-house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables, and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

January 10, 1775.

STRYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation beyond Elk Ridge, on the 30th of last December, a large brown waggon horse, with a small white streak across his shoulder, occasioned by the collar, a small star in his forehead, if branded, I cannot recollect the brand. Whoever brings him to Mr. Riggs on the said plantation, shall be paid twenty shillings.

CHARLES CARROLL.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Frederick town, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near buttock thus 30, has some saddle spots on his back, about twelve years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. w 3

Mouth of Monocoly, Frederick county, Dec. 14, 1774.

RAN away, an indented servant lad, named James Powel, born in New-York, about five feet five or six inches high, thin complexion, light hair, had on a white cotton waistcoat and breeches, trimmed with wooden buttons with brass shanks, an under light grey waistcoat home-spun and filled, trimmed with the same kind of buttons above, an osnabrig shirt, coarse yarn stockings, shoes with leather strings, and a felt hat; he is well acquainted about Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania, having formerly drove a waggon in that part of the country, and it is likely he will make that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that I get him again, shall receive thirty shillings, besides what the law allows. 3 w

EDWARD JONES.

Baltimore, December 20, 1774.

Just arrived in the schooner Industry, William Woolsey, master from Dublin,

A PARCEL of healthy indented men and women servants, amongst whom are, one cooper, one rope-maker, two house-carpenters, one forgeman, one gunsmith, two bricklayers, one blacksmith, two schoolmasters, one watchmaker, one tailor, three weavers, two barbers, and [illegible] used to country work; the women used [illegible] to house work and spinning, whose indentures will be [illegible] cash, or country produce, by the captain, on board said vessel in the basin or

WOOLSEY and SALMON.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis,

A HEALTHY likely Mustee girl, 17 years of age, strictly honest, and [illegible] addicted to drink, her price is 45 £. credit will be given if required, by giving bond on interest.

Likewise the plantation called Kensby, containing 143 acres, near Choptank Bridge, Caroline county; a good title [illegible] will be given.

JAMES HIGGINSON.

N. B. A red cow [illegible] carving has strayed from [illegible] reward [illegible] for intelligence where she may be had.

September 20, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

December 7, 1774.

TO be fold by the fubfcriber, a tract of land, lying on Bennet's creek, in Frederick county, containing five hundred and forty-nine acres; as to the quality of faid land, apply to Capt. Henry Griffith, and he will fatisfy any perfon that inclines to purchafe. For title and terms, apply to 6 w

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is now run away, for having refifted his overfeer, by throwing him down, throatling him, and ftriking him fundry times with his fift, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of fo flagitious a crime that all maflers of negroes and fervants will encourage the taking of him, by promifing them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being fecured in any gaol within this province; it cannot be doubted but all overfeers will be vigilant on this occafion: He is about five feet ten inches high, a very ftout likely fellow, with large full eyes; had on old cotton breeches, new fhoes, and yarn ftockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an oſnabrig fhirt; his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extenfive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the fame time for refufing to aſſiſt their overfeer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on fearnought jackets, &c. for each of them will give twenty fhillings. tf

ROBERT TYLER.

This day is publifhed, by WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookfeller and ſtationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handfomely bound and titled, price 36s. currency,

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the fhip Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joſeph Banks, Eſq; and publifhed by order of the lords of the admiralty, by JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L. L. D. with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the fecond and third volumes of Hawkeſworth's collection of voyages, which was publifhed in London in three volumes, and ſold for three guineas.—Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 3d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1s.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Eſq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtories high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage on the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, ſtables, and coach-houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe houſes ſtand, and which contains near 6000 acres (ſurrounded in a manner by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me in Berkely county. 6w 4‡ FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

December 2, 1774.

THE copartnerſhip between the ſubſcribers will end and be diſſolved the 23d day of March, which has been carried on under the firms of Thomas Contee and company, and Contee and Bowie at Nottingham; therefore all perſons indebted to them on bond, bill, or open account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: thoſe that fail payment by the firſt of February next muſt excuſe us for diſagreeable conſequences, as we muſt take legal methods to enforce payments without reſpect to perſons.

THOMAS CONTEE,
FIELDER BOWIE.

N. B. We have on hand a parcel of valuable goods, which we will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh, tobacco, or good bills of exchange. 3w

Annapolis, [illegible] 23, 1774.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

A MOREAU aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which are to be ſold at a reaſonable rate, by

WILLIAM WILKINS.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from hunting within any of the ſubſcriber's incloſures with either dog or gun. 6w THOMAS NORRIS.

TO cover next ſeaſon, if not ſold, WHYNOT, a fine bay horſe, fifteen hands high, eight years old, got by Fearnought, near New-Town, Cheſter, at three pounds a mare, and five ſhillings to the groom. WHYNOT's character and pedigree are well known, and he is allowed to be as good a bottomed horſe as any in America.—BADGER, a beautiful, ſtrong, bony, grey horſe, ſix years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, imported from England; got by Lord Chedworth's Boſphorus, who won ſeven king's plates, his dam by the noted Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, and his grand dam, by the famous flying Childers, near the city of Annapolis, at five pounds a mare, and ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence to the groom. —At the ſame place a ſtrong black horſe, of the waggon breed, at thirty ſhillings a mare, and half a dollar to the groom: The money for each mare to be paid at the ſtable door. Any gentlemen breeders, who intend ſending their mares to any of the above horſes, are deſired to give as early notice thereof as they conveniently can to JOHN CRAGGS, at the Governor's, to prevent their being diſappointed, as he is limited to a certain number; and in the mean time, if any gentleman is deſirous of purchaſing all or any of the above horſes, he may apply to John Craggs above-mentioned, who will alſo ſell the beautiful dark cheſnut horſe SLIM, who is remarkably ſpeedy, and ſix years old; he was got by Mr. Wildman's Babraham, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babraham, his grand dam by Sedbury out of Lord Portmore's Ebony.

WHEREAS a young man named Richard Tucker, was loſt in his own ſchooner boat in the eaſtern bay, near the mouth of Wye river, on Thurſday the 17th of November laſt; he is 24 years of age, of brown complexion, and black hair tied behind, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and well ſet: had on a white thickſet coat, country cloth jacket, and blue broad cloth breeches, white ſhirt and ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, with yellow buttons in the ſleeves; ſilver watch in his pocket, and ſilver buckles in his ſhoes, had a pocket-book in his pocket with ſome money, and a gold ring. Whoever finds the ſaid body, and what alſo may be about it, ſhall receive five pounds reward if brought home, and reaſonable charges from me, the ſubſcriber his mother, living in the ſwamp, near the mouth of Weſt-river.

w6 SUSANNA TUCKER.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of Chriſtopher Markley, late of the city of Annapolis, baker, deceaſed; are deſired to bring them in legally proved that they may be adjuſted, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment thereof, or they will be treated with as the law directs, the ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this province.

tf JORDAN STEIGER, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, November 2, 1774.

THOMAS PRYSE,

COACH-MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his ſhop from the town-gate, to the houſe oppoſite doctor Steuarts, near the ſtadt-houſe, where he carries on the ſaid buſineſs in all its various branches, as he has ſupplied himſelf with exceeding good workmen from London: as alſo every article of the beſt ſort to a very great amount, conſiſting of ſeveral ſets of the beſt ſteel ſprings, ſpring curtains for coach and chariot, braſs boxes, &c. &c. He has alſo a very good coach and herold painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, feſtoons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varniſhing, gilding, or jepaning, in the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates: thoſe ladies and gentlemen that chuſe to favour him with their cuſtom in any of the above branches, may reſt aſſured, that his conſtant endeavours ſhall be to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe that pleaſe to employ him, and the favour greatfully acknowledged, by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I ſtill continue the ſaddling and harneſs-making buſineſs as uſual, and hope for encouragement from the public; to be ſold as above, a quantity of ſaddlers orrace, and frenge girth wibs, &c. &c. tf

Poſt Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will ſet off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tueſday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and ſouthward come in as uſual, and are diſpatched the ſame evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

Maryland, Queen Anne's county, Nov. [illegible] 1774.

WANTED, an excellent [illegible] who will undertake, next ſpring, to build a windmill, and that will contract to find every material; to ſuch a perſon a handſome price will be given; a part of the contract money, if required, ſhall be advanced; the whole ſhall be paid immediately upon the work being compleated. No perſon need apply unleſs he comes well recommended for his workmanſhip, his induſtry and fidelity.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, junior.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county,

THE land and plantation where Mrs. [illegible] Contee lately lived, in Calvert county, near Patuxent river, between Nottingham and Marlborough, containing about 700 acres, on which are valuable buildings of moſt kinds, added to a pleaſant healthy ſituation; alſo a griſt mill with a ſtream of water, capable of grinding large quantities of grain, with ſeveral apple orchards and a variety of fruits of moſt kinds; the whole under good fence and repair, with a ſufficient quantity of wood land to ſupport the ſame for a great number of years; a conſiderable quantity of low grounds, with a ſmall expence may be turned into valuable meadow; with many other conveniencies and natural advantages too tedious to mention, and too often abuſed under the cruſt and ſanction of an adverriſement; therefore any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid land, may view the ſame by applying to Francis Whittington, overſeer of the place, who can inform at what time they may be treated with on the premiſes, or application, by

JOHN LEE WEBB.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, Augu[illegible]

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named Joſeph Barker, an Engliſh man, about 25 years of age; he is a well looked low, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 high; had on and took with him, a red drab mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two flannel ſhort jackets bound with red, two pair of keen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of thread ſtockings, ſhoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair behind. It is ſuppoſed he is gone in company ſome other man unknown to me, as I have miſſed horſes out of my paſture, one of which is a ſorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally, the other a cheſnut ſorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, trots, and gallops; he is low before, creſt-fallen, has a ſhort ſcanty tail; the horſes are both ſtarred. The man took with him a half worn ſaddle and bridle; one of the ſtaples is gone off the ſaddle, and the ſaddle on the near ſide. Whoever takes up the ſervant and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, if 100 pounds for the other man and the two horſes, and in proportion for a greater diſtance for the three horſes, paid by [illegible] RICHARD GRIFFITH.

Annapolis, December [illegible]

I HAVE left my books and accounts with my ſtore in Annapolis, in the hands of Mr. Gabriel Duvall, at Mr. Hall's office, who I have empowered to receive the ballances due.—All perſons indebted to me for dealings above a year paſt in any of my ſtores, are deſired to pay without further time, as I have occaſion for the money. I have ſeveral tracts of land to diſpoſe of, lying on the creek Bennet's creek, now adjoining to each other. They are in tracts of 2, 3, 4, and 500 acres each, with improvements; the land is very fit for making the beſt coloured tobacco, and a great range for ſtock. I have alſo about 1200 acres of very rich land, lying within 4 miles of ſhepherd's town in Virginia, which I will ſell and give ſome time for the payment if deſired, as ſeveral other parcels of land in Virginia and Maryland to diſpoſe of. 6w STEPHEN WEST.

LOST on Sunday night the 13th of December, in the bay, between the Three Siſters and Love point, a ſmall ſciff boat, about 18 feet long, rowed very well, outſides and bottom painted white, the inſides and ſeats painted white alſo; one of the ſeats has a ſmall ſpot burnt on the upper part of it; has five row-locks, four of which rows double on occaſion; had faſtened to her ſtern an iron chain about 6 feet long, and a ſhort piece of 1½ inch tow rope; it is ſuppoſed ſhe drove aſhore between Sharp and Love iſland, the wind being N. W. at the time ſhe was loſt away. Whoever takes up the ſaid boat, and brings her to Mr. Richard Graſon on mouth of Wye river, or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have 40 ſhillings reward.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Annapolis, January 4, 1[illegible]

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with a perſon well ſkilled in cleaning and putting in good order all kinds of fire arms, begs leave to offer his ſervice to the public in that branch of buſineſs, and flatters himſelf he ſhall give ample ſatisfaction to thoſe who chooſe to employ him. He alſo has a man well ſkilled in farriery, and cutting and training horſes.

4w JOHN CAMPBELL LINDSAY.

December [illegible]

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the [illegible] of February next,

THREE parcels of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 80 acres; alſo part of another tract with a very good griſt mill on it, containing three and ¾ acres, lying in Frederick county, about 9 miles above Bladenſburgh; on the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale, one negro man, and a ſmall ſtock of horſes, cattle and hogs; credit will be given, on giving bond with ſecurity. 2 WILLIAM MURDOCK.

N. B. The ſale will be on the premiſes.

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